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FORESTERS TAKE ACTIVE PART IN THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL  
MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

The Forestry Section of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers staged a most successful meeting in Atlanta on February 2 and 3. More than 130 delegates registered at the forestry sessions, and probably 30 more sat in on some portion of the two-day meeting. The forestry program included timely subjects relative to recent forestry legislation and the pulp and paper industry in the South.

The meetings were presided over by R. W. Graeber, Extension Forester for North Carolina. In his opening address, Mr. Graeber stressed the importance of forestry and forest practices in the agricultural program for the South.

T. L. Ayers, Principal Agricultural Economist of the Southern Division of the AAA, spoke on the subject, "The Agricultural Conservation Program in Relation to the Forest Crop on the Farm".

Earl W. Tinker, Assistant Chief of the U. S. Forest Service, presented the Forest Service point of view on forest land use and also discussed phases of the Norris-Doxey Cooperative Farm Forestry Act. He stressed the need for additional forest extension personnel and the need for more forest education.

Julian F. McGowin of the W. T. Smith Lumber Company at Chapman, Alabama, very ably presented "The Lumberman's Viewpoint on the Forestry Program for the South". He stated that the three conditions necessary for future developments of our southern forests

are: (1) fire protection; (2) fair taxation; and (3) better security for forest ownership.

At the informal dinner Dr. C. F. Korstian of Duke University, recently elected President of the Society of American Foresters, was the principal speaker. Representatives of the five Southern Sections of the Society were also introduced. Dancing followed the dinner.

The Thursday morning session was devoted to a symposium on the pulp and paper industry in the South. The Honorable Harry L. Brown, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, opened the meeting with a discussion of some of the farm and forest problems in the South.

Matt Rue of the Brunswick Peninsula Corporation at Brunswick, Georgia, prepared a most interesting paper, "The Pulp and Paper Industry in Relation to Forest Farming in the South". This paper was read by Karl Swenning of the Mead Corporation. Mr. Rue stressed the need for selective cutting and the encouragement of the small woodland owner to grow successive crops of forest products.

Oscar Steanson of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics stressed the fact that the farmer might readily increase his farm income through proper woodland management.

The effect of growing conditions on the suitability of southern pine for pulping was discussed by C. E. Curran of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin. He explained why the alkaline or sulphate process was particularly suited to the manufacture of kraft paper.

A general discussion followed the formal papers. The main topic was whether publicly employed foresters should discuss timber values in meetings and with timber owners. A further discussion on the subject, "How Can Pulp Mills Be Guaranteed a Permanent Supply of Timber", brought out the fact that fire control was the most important factor.

Resolutions favoring increased funds for Clarke-McNary cooperation, the strengthening of the forestry extension program, and the continuation of the Forest Survey were adopted by the Association.

The following officers for the Forestry Section were elected for 1938: J. Brooks Toler, Extension Forester for Mississippi, Chairman; H. A. Smith, State Forester of South Carolina, Vice-Chairman; W. R. Hine, U. S. Forest Service, Atlanta, Secretary-Treasurer.

-- G. H. Lentz, Past Secretary,  
Forestry Section

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Our virtue should not be a deed, or a work, but a growth.....  
a growth like a tree's, always rising higher, from its own  
inward strength and sap.

-- Phillips Brooks

## TIMES DO CHANGE!

(Editor's note: District Ranger Dale of the Ouachita National Forest has been commended on the following letter sent just prior to the Christmas holidays to residents in his District. The sincerity and human appeal of this letter undoubtedly did a tremendous amount of good which will reflect to the credit of the Forest Service. This type of work should be encouraged at every opportunity.)

"Friends:

We are again passing another mile stone. Old 1937 will soon be a thing of the past and it now seems an opportune time to give you an account of our accomplishments because you, as a citizen of the United States, own as much of our forests as any other person.

Last March \$57,360.11 representing 25% of the receipts from the sale of timber, grazing fees, payments on special use of land and etc. for 1936 was turned over to the counties in the Forest for schools.

We have not opened up many new roads this year because it was thought best to make the ones we have more permanent by building bridges and crushing stone for surfacing our present roads to make them all-weather roads.

The Narrow Creek Dam in Perry County has been finished which forms a beautiful lake (Sylvia) of 22 acres, high up in the mountains. This lake interested the girl scouts of Little Rock to such an extent that they are building 37 stone buildings on National Forest land on which they pay an annual fee. The south part of the lake is being fixed up for free public use by providing wells and a graveled swimming beach where you are invited to picnic and swim.

Near lake Sylvia is a large dam and a lake of 1800 acres now forming on Alum Fork. Soon we will be furnishing our State Capitol City with pure water from our unburned watersheds.

We have been able to make many small timber sales this year; these sales in addition to the revenue collected have made possible the employment of a great many of our people and even though you may not have worked in the timber, it has no doubt benefited you indirectly by the circulation of money brought into your Forest as wages.

Deer seem plentiful in the Oak Mountain Game Refuge which has been fairly well protected. Unfortunately several hunters let their dogs run inside but most of them were let out for a small fine as first offense violators.

This year our records show we had nine man-caused fires and thirty-seven lightning fires. Twenty-nine of these fires burned less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre per fire, fifteen burned less than 10 acres per fire and two burned more than 10 acres. The largest fire burned over 25 acres and many of the smallest ones were fires that did not spread from trees struck by lightning. Although 90 acres were burned over on our district of over one half million acres, only 27 acres were government land.

"The 9 man-caused fires were from the following causes: 3 smokers, 1 smoking out game, 1 from robbing bee tree, 1 from a burning residence, 2 from camp fires and 1 was caused by Litte Rock Reservoir clearing. From the above you will note that we have no case where a fire was willfully set. We have collected damages from the Little Rock Water Company for the fire they caused and we have secured 5 court convictions on this years' cases, 2 that were carried over from last year and we have one more case to go to trial. So far we have not lost a single case that we carried to court.

We think this a good record, but realize that it was made possible only by your loyal help, and we appreciate your cooperation.

I wish it were possible for me to see you during the holidays and talk over the many things of common interest to you and the Forest Service, but I am afraid that will be impossible, and I take this opportunity to wish you and your family a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

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#### TIMBER SUPPLY FORMS THE BACKBONE OF ANY LUMBER MANUFACTURING OPERATION

This title is the keynote of the W. T. Smith Lumber Company's interesting full-page advertising display on page 35 of the January 15 issue of the "Southern Lumberman". An illustration of a typical area in the company's selectively logged stands shows that the full growing capacity of the soil is being utilized by a well distributed reserve stand of trees of all sizes.

The forest management policies set forth by this lumber company are so clear-cut, timely, and so modest in self praise that they well deserve to be repeated here.

"The backbone of any lumber manufacturing operation is its timber supply. The W. T. Smith Lumber Company is fortunate in being one of the few lumber companies which are growing more timber than they cut. The majority of southern sawmills depend upon other land-owners for their log supply.

"The southern part of Alabama has long been famous for its forests, and in the heart of this region this company has more than 160,000 acres of land on which timber is being produced as a crop.

"Present day methods of cutting and logging are comparatively new and have been made possible by better roads, improved equipment, and a more active demand for forest products.

"All the land owned by this company is under a long-range management plan. This means selective cutting to leave sound, healthy trees of all sizes, well distributed over the area being logged. No

diameter limit is observed and many trees larger than twenty inches are left in order to assure a supply of large trees for future cutting cycles.

"Efforts are made also to encourage other landowners in this vicinity to adopt proven methods of forest management."

Now in its fifty-fourth year, this Company may well point with pride to the fact that the first half century of care given to its cutover lands was such that now, in the second half century, continued operation is possible. The present forest stands are indisputable testimony that with good management nature will grow a profitable second crop of timber.

-- E. J. Schlatter, Regional Office

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#### SUGGESTIONS FOR USE OF FIRE DANGER METER

A check-up on the Fire Danger Meter developed by the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station is now being made by Mr. George Jemison of that station after having tested the meter during the past fall fire season on the four Appalachian Forests.

Excellent suggestions have been made by Forest Supervisors for improving this mechanical device for integrating factors which influence fire danger. For the benefit of others working on the development of such devices some of these suggestions will be stated.

1. Since haze has no bearing on fire behavior, visibility should not be made a factor in the danger meter.
2. Provision should be made in the meter to avoid over-rating fire danger when there is snow on the ground.
3. If the device seems to rate danger too high or too low for the organization which you plan to use for each class of fire danger, consider decreasing or increasing your organization to suit the danger condition first and changing the meter second.
4. For shifting the fire control organization from day to day, due to fire danger, the individual ratings from each station should be used. For the purpose of comparing potential danger from month to month, season to season, or between two districts or forests, some sort of averaging of the danger factors is necessary. For this purpose the averages during the worst part of the day seem most fitting.
5. For convenience in using wind rates given in reports of the U. S. Weather Bureau, the words light, gentle, moderate, etc., should be printed on the meter opposite miles per hour corresponding to each.

Many new uses are found for fire danger ratings as expressed by danger meters as fire planning progresses. Within the near future it will not suffice to say we had so many fire days last month, but instead we will say so many Class 1, Class 3, Class 4, etc. fire days.

-- F. W. Bennett, Regional Office

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#### COOPERATION ON THE CHEROKEE

During January the secretary of the Elizabethton, Tennessee, Chamber of Commerce and the faculty of Milligan College at Johnson City were conducted through adjacent parts of the Cherokee Forest by Junior Landscape Engineer Galloway.

Depredations done by the public at recently constructed recreation and camp grounds was greatly deplored by these visitors. The Chamber of Commerce secretary had the following item regarding these depredations included in a late edition of the local paper issued to Rotary Club members at Elizabethton, Tennessee.

"You and I - Own our public forests. Let's help protect them. The Editor in company with a Government engineer last week visited the different beautiful playgrounds that have been constructed with Federal and Carter County money for recreation and enjoyment, and was amazed to find that criminally minded fellows had recently built fires in the center of the floors of each one of the buildings constructed with a chimney for fire for the convenience of picnickers and had broken shrubbery that had been set out for the beautifying of the grounds, wrecked the toilets, and water fountains which made us conclude that we need a stricter enforcement of the law along that line as well as all other lines, that there is entirely too much laxness on the part of the jury and officials in punishment."

-- P.F.W. Prater, Forest Supervisor

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#### HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS

Accident repeaters may only be less than 4% of the driving population, but they are mixed up in nearly two-fifths of the auto accidents. They may be only a few but whether because they are careless or are not nearly such good drivers as they like to think they are or for any other reason, they still cause damage far out of proportion to their numbers.

Dr. Harry M. Johnson, of the Highway Research Board of Washington, has found that a small percentage of drivers, whom he has labelled "accident repeaters", tend to be involved in accident after accident. Numbering less than 4% of the total number of drivers involved in accidents, they nevertheless manage to have 39% of the fatal accidents, 36% of the non-fatal accidents, and 38% of the accidents in which no one was injured. Dr. Johnson found accident repeaters tend to shorten

the time between accidents as their accidents accumulate. "The fourth accident, for example, tends to follow the third more closely than the third accident follows the second."

Because this small number of drivers causes so much damage, employer, insurance company, and the licensing authority ought, if possible, to have a record of all accidents whether their consequences are important or trivial, in order to establish a reliable basis of predicting the behavior of their drivers. Dr. Johnson's findings are further interesting in view of the fact that other surveys indicate that industrial accidents tend to follow a pattern similar in one respect at least. There are accident repeaters in industry as well.

(-- Science, issue of December 10, 1937)

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### DO YOU LIKE YOUR JOB?

Do you like your job? We all know people who are constantly complaining of their lot, particularly as to the occupation they happen to be following. It seems that they are forever of the opinion that the other fellow has the better job.

Someone has said, "The secret of life is not to do what one likes to do, but try to like what one has to do." None gets just what he wants, but he can have what he likes if he likes what he has.

-- Mississippi Fire News

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God must have loved the sight of growing trees  
Because he fashioned them with special care  
And made them strong and beautiful for men,  
Knowing the burden they would have to bear.

And down the centuries they stand serene  
Clothing the earth with beauty and delight,  
Lifting old arms to catch the sun and rain  
Whispering across the silence and the night.

-- Edna Jaques,  
Six Twenty-Six, North Pacific Region

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Reforestation of National Forest areas by tree planting and tree sowing exceeded any previous year by more than 82,000 acres. Trees planted on 214,306 acres and tree seeds were sown on 8,789 acres - a total planting of 223,075 acres.

-- Daily Contact, Region Nine

## PERSONNEL CHANGES

On February 1 Dr. John P. Shea joined the staff in the division of operation as fire prevention specialist.

Jas. H. Beverett has been appointed as junior clerk-stenographer on the Alabama Forests.

Jr. Forester Albert N. Dietrick has been transferred from the Cherokee to TVA.

Jr. Biologist Eugene Cypert, formerly on the Pisgah, has been transferred to the Bureau of Biological Survey and is located in Arkansas.

Among those furloughed recently are - Roger H. Gee of the Chattahoochee; Joseph E. Bradfield, division of engineering; James C. Herring of the Mississippi; and Thomas F. Swofford of the Nantahala.

Johnnie V. Mizell and Mrs. Alma C. Jayne, both of the Mississippi, have recently resigned.

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The President has approved the following schedule of holidays affecting Federal employees during the remainder of the calendar year of 1938:

February 22	September 5
May 30	November 24
July 4	December 26

Inasmuch as Christmas this year and New Year's Day 1939 fall on Sunday, the morning half days of December 24 and December 31 will be included in the above schedule of holidays.

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### IN MEMORIAM

The sympathy of her friends is extended to Miss Sarah Thurmond in the Division of Lands, whose father passed away on January 31.

J. D. Stone, father of Administrative Officer Frank C. Stone, died suddenly at his home in Woodbury, Tennessee, on February 5. The sympathy of his friends in the Region is extended to Mr. Stone and his family.

## THE LOOKOUT

Regional Forester Kircher spoke at the meeting of the Georgia Park and Recreation Association held in Atlanta on February 17 and 18. His subject was "What the National Forests Are Doing in Recreation."

The March 27 radio program in "The World Is Yours" series, sponsored by the U. S. Office of Education, will be entitled SAVING THE FORESTS. This program is heard over the Red Network of NBC each Sunday at 4:30 p.m. EST.

"The Georgia Mountaineer" reports an interesting hike made by the Georgia Appalachian Trail Club from Woody to Neel's Gap. The moonlight and the trip across Blood Mountain and the snow on the hillsides sounded intriguing, but we wonder who "spilled the beans".

P. J. Paxton, Division of Lands, has returned from a detail in the Washington office.

Mr. A. G. Hall of the Division of CCC, Washington office, was a visitor in the Regional office on February 7. He is now on a field trip with Mr. May, Regional CCC Training Officer. Mr. Hall brought greetings from Bennett P. Stiles to his many friends in the Regional Office.

Assistant Regional Forester Kramer and William R. Barbour are on detail in the Washington office.

Among recent visitors to the Regional Office were James W. Girard, Forest Survey, Washington; B. M. Lufburrow, Southern Pine Association; Brooks Toler, Extension Forester, State College, Miss.; E. W. Tinker, S&PF, Washington office; G. R. Phillips, W. R. Mattoon, S&PF, Washington office; Roy Headley, Operation, Washington office; R. W. Graeber, Extension Forester, Raleigh, N. C.; A. S. McKean, Extension Forester, Baton Rouge, La.; State Forester J. S. Holmes of North Carolina; State Forester Glen R. Durrell of Oklahoma; State Forester H. A. Smith of South Carolina; Eugene Roberts, Ralph Nelson, Appalachian Forest Experiment Station; E. L. Demmon, R. B. Craig, Southern Forest Experiment Station; N. D. Canterbury, S. C. Forest Service; C. H. Schaeffer, S. C. Forest Service; Richard Kilbourne, Lyall Pederson, TVA; W. K. Williams, Extension Service, Washington; J. M. Stauffer, Alabama Forest Service; George B. Shivery, Extension Forester, Tennessee; Lyle Brown, Extension Forester, Alabama; C. E. Curran, Forest Products Laboratory; A. G. Simson, Radio Engineer R-6; Ike Burruss, TVA; R. A. Conard, CCC Director; H. D. Story, R. D. Franklin, H. C. Carruth, Georgia Division of Forestry; Earl S. Peirce, S&PF, Washington office.

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Note: The Secretary's office has directed that it is not permissible either to publish or quote from letters referred to this office from the White House.

